

that we have, the freedoms that we enjoy, are there for us because of people like Mike.

God has blessed us with Mike. We hope that God blesses his family, and we hope that you know how grateful we as Members of Congress are for having had Mike Spann as a member of the Central Intelligence Agency. A grateful Nation joins all of you in grieving.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS), another strong supporter of this resolution who sought me out early on that he wanted to be a supporter of this resolution and to speak on it.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution to honor Johnny Micheal Spann, a Central Intelligence Agency officer who was the first American killed in the war against terrorism in Afghanistan. He was killed on November 25, 2001, during an uprising of Taliban and al Qaeda prisoners in northern Afghanistan. Yesterday he was buried with full military honors in the hallowed ground of Arlington National Cemetery.

Micheal Spann's life began in a small Alabama town and ended tragically on the other side of the world in an ancient fort near the city of Mazar-e Sharif. His death is a loss for his family, for the Central Intelligence Agency, and for our country. But his memory will live on as an example to all Americans of the values of patriotism, courage, and sacrifice.

Although I never knew Mike Spann, I knew many like him. He was a paramilitary officer with the Central Intelligence Agency. I also served as a paramilitary officer with the CIA from 1969 to 1974. He served in a war zone. I too served in a war zone with the CIA for 2 years in South Vietnam. I believe that he and I shared the view that operations officers for the CIA, and especially paramilitary officers, should serve on the front lines of freedom. We know that the work there is difficult and dangerous, even deadly. The stakes are high. But that is where a paramilitary officer needs to be if he or she is going to get the job done. Mike knew what the risks were. He was willing to take those risks. A grateful Nation now thanks him for his dedication and his sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the second district of Connecticut. Over 200 years ago, a young man named Nathan Hale was born and raised in my district in the town of Coventry. He graduated from Yale College, taught school, and joined the Revolutionary Army as a captain. He volunteered for a dangerous espionage mission at the request of George Washington, was caught by the British, sentenced and hanged as a spy. Before his death, he is reported to say, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Nathan Hale is now the official State hero of Connecticut. He is also the first intelligence hero in American history.

Johnny Micheal Spann is the most recent intelligence hero in American history. They both lost their lives in defense of freedom, democracy and the values of our great Nation. May God bless them and keep them, now and forever.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACCIO).

Mr. BALDACCIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and to recognize the family and to thank the family for allowing us an opportunity to honor Micheal and at the same time to honor all of you because you folks have endured the sacrifice and allowed for our country to have the foundation of freedom and liberties that we all enjoy, and that it does cost lives and that it does impact on families.

Thank you for allowing us to have this opportunity to do it. I would like to thank the Members from Alabama who put the resolution forward. I know all of my colleagues will be very supportive of this.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I urge the passage of this resolution to send a strong bipartisan message of solidarity with the Spann family as well as the men and women in the intelligence community and the armed services who are putting themselves at personal risk to defend this Nation and our people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to join in thanking the Spann family for being with us tonight. You honor us with your presence. Mike Spann was an example of the best that our country has to offer. Again, I want to extend the condolences of all of our colleagues and certainly my constituents to his mother and father who are with us, his sisters, his wife, Shannon, their baby, Jake, and Alison and Emily. Mike Spann will always be in our memory and in our prayers. God bless him and God bless America.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in honoring Johnny Michael Spann, the first American killed in combat during the war against terrorism in Afghanistan.

Mike Spann was born and raised in a small town in North Alabama called Winfield. Like most kids growing up in small town America, Mike grew up with a great love for his country. And it was this great love of country that led Mike first to the Marine Corps, where he rose to the rank of captain, and later to the CIA, where he fulfilled a lifelong dream. Duty, honor, integrity, and patriotism.

Mr. Speaker, to Mike Spann these were not simply words to be carelessly thrown about, but rather they were words that had real meaning and were words around which he ordered his life. Indeed it was the weight of these words that carried Mike to Afghanistan. For, Mr. Speaker, when duty called Mike Spann answered—without hesitation and with a quiet and steady dignity that came from an

unshakeable belief in the righteousness of his mission.

In a sand blown fort, in a war torn land far from the comforts of his home, Mike Spann stood on the front line defending our American values and our way of life. Unlike most, Mike Spann understood that the freedoms we all cherish do not come without a hefty price. Sadly, he paid the ultimate price and gave his life in defense of these cherished freedoms. But, as his wife Shannon has said, "Mike is a hero not because of the way that he died, but rather because of the way that he lived." So, while we mourn his loss, we all can take comfort and pride in the knowledge that he gave his life defending the values that shaped and animated his life.

Today, with this resolution we honor him for his bravery and sacrifice. And to his family, a grateful nation offers its deepest sympathies. This nation and the world are better places because of the sacrifice made by Johnny Michael Spann.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 281.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1800

MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3282) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3282

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, shall be known and designated as the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, may, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE)

and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. REHBERG), the author of the bill, to explain the bill before us.

(Mr. REHBERG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3282, that designates the Federal Building and United States Courthouse at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Mike Mansfield's tenure as majority leader of the United States Senate from 1961 until his retirement in 1976 is well-known. Likewise, his record as U.S. Ambassador to Japan from 1977 to 1988 was legendary. In both cases, he held each position longer than any of his predecessors.

Mike Mansfield's public service spanned five decades, beginning from his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1942 to his retirement as U.S. ambassador in Japan in 1988. This remarkable career saw him work with nine U.S. presidents, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter and Reagan.

However, the formative stages of Mike Mansfield's early years are equally as remarkable. After the death of his mother, at age three he was sent from New York City to Great Falls, Montana, and raised by an aunt and uncle that owned a grocery store. One month shy of age 15, he joined the Navy, shortly before we entered World War I, and he served in the Atlantic. He served in the Army after the war. Finally, he enlisted in the Marine Corps for 2 years, serving in the Philippines, Japan and China. This contributed to his lifelong interest in the Far East.

He returned to Montana in 1922 at age 19 and worked as a mucker, shoveling rocks and dirt in the underground copper mines in Butte. While in Butte he met schoolteacher Maureen Hayes, who became his future wife. She encouraged him to complete his high school education by taking correspondence courses.

The City of Butte, Montana, was the chapter of Mike Mansfield's life that paved the way for his later career as a professor at the University of Montana, and a great statesman. As a result, it is only fitting that the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse there be named after him.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3282.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an article by Associated Press writer Bob Anez.

MONTANA OFFICIALS RECALL MANSFIELD AS QUIET, DIGNIFIED LEADER

(By Bob Anez)

Mike Mansfield, who dominated Montana and national politics during his 34-year legis-

lative career, was remembered Friday as a statesman of honesty, homespun integrity and few but gentle words.

"I don't remember anything mean that Mike ever said," said former Democratic Gov. Ted Schwinden.

"But that doesn't mean he couldn't speak out on difficult issues like the Vietnam war," he said. "Mike was not afraid of the fray, but was able to step above it."

Mansfield, who died Friday morning at the age of 98, was Senate majority leader for 15 years during a period of political and social turmoil that enveloped a civil revolution, an assassinated president, a war he opposed and the first presidential resignation. He retired in 1976 and then served as ambassador to Japan for 11 years.

Francis Bardonou, a Democratic state representative for 37 years, recalled Mansfield's quite demeanor during that time. "He was a calm leader; he gave confidence to the people that government was in good hands."

Gov. Judy Martz, who ordered U.S. and Montana flags at all public buildings flown at half staff until sunset Saturday, called Mansfield a rare find for humanity.

"There are very few people who have or will walk this earth like Senator Mike Mansfield," the Republican said. "He served as an example throughout Montana, the nation and the world through his work ethic and dedication to service."

"I am sure that he has now rejoined his beloved wife, Maureen," Martz added, referring to Mansfield's wife, who died Sept. 20 last year.

Donna Metcalf, whose husband Lee served in the Senate with Mansfield for 16 years, recalled Mansfield as a gentle giant.

"He was a very kindly and considerate person who never forgot where he came from," she said.

She first met Mansfield when he was a popular instructor at the University of Montana and grew to be good friends with the Mansfields during the time the two men served together. "They made good partners for Montana," she said.

Pat Williams, who was a Montana congressman for 18 years until retiring in 1996, said Mansfield's integrity set him apart.

"Mansfield, as our senator, he brought honor not pork to Montana," the Democrat said. "He did things his way and believed that if Montanans didn't like it—as they didn't on his position and votes on gun control—that they'd bring him home at the next election. But, of course, we never did."

Kelly Addy, a Billings attorney, former legislator and staffer for Mansfield in 1974, described the senator as extremely humble and mindful of his modest beginnings in the Butte mines.

"He knew who he was," Addy said. "He knew he came from nothing. He knew everything had been given to him. He had no quarrel with anybody."

He said he learned a valuable lesson from Mansfield. "You can't be anything more than who you are, but if you're willing to be that, it can be quite something. He was able to accept himself and, therefore, he was able to accept others."

Former Gov. Stan Stephens called Mansfield "probably the most distinguished Montanan in the history of public service."

Mansfield was revered by members of both political parties because of his nonpartisan character, the Republican said. "He was a very kind and considerate man. He never looked at people or issues as political threats."

"He has made Montana proud," Stephens said.

George McGovern, a U.S. Senator from South Dakota during all but one of Mansfield's years in the Senate, praised his

former colleague as an "example to all of us in the world of politics."

"Always a humble and dedicated public servant for the people of Montana, he became a superb majority leader of the U.S. Senate and a brilliant diplomat in the Far East," said McGovern, who was in Missoula where his wife is hospitalized.

Schwinden said a defining memory he has of Mansfield was his campaign visits to Wolf Point, Schwinden's home town. Dozens of people in the small community would turn out on short notice to see the popular Senator.

"If there was a stage, he loved to sit on the stage with his legs crossed," Schwinden said. "He never lectured. He just visited with his constituency."

The attitude is what defined Mansfield and made him a man of few words, recalled former Secretary of State Mike Cooney.

"He listened. It wasn't that what he had to say was the most important," Cooney said. "He understood that if you could sit and listen to people, you could learn a lot more than if you sat there yacking."

Gov. Tom Judge, who was governor from 1973 to 1981, remembered Mansfield as a man who did "an enormous amount of work for Montana, all the while doing it in a quiet, effective and—most importantly—very dignified manner."

Judge said he first became acquainted with Mansfield while still in college in the mid 1950s.

"When I was a junior in college I nominated him for president in a mock election at Notre Dame and we almost won," Judge said. "It was a tight race between him and Lyndon Johnson. . . . We didn't win but I guarantee you everyone at Notre Dame knew who Mike Mansfield was when we were done."

Bob Ream, Montana Democratic Party chairman, said Mansfield remained Senate leader for longer than anyone else because he earned and commanded a great deal of respect.

"I think he stood for the best in politics," Ream said. "He was an extremely ethical person and well-respected by people on both sides of the aisle."

"The last time I saw him was about a year and a half ago, and he still had that twinkle in his eye," Ream said. "And whenever you left his office, Mike always had the same farewell. 'Tap her light,' he would say. . . . It was an old miner's line."

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3282 is a bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Butte, Montana, in honor of Senator Mike Mansfield.

Senator Mansfield, as all of us know, died in October of 2001 at the age of 98. He served as the Senate majority leader longer than anyone else in the history of that institution. His legacy spans decades and is one of public service with unimpeachable integrity, admiring colleagues, fiercely loyal friends and devoted family.

Senator Mansfield was a native New Yorker, born in New York City on March 16, 1903. As a young child, he and his family moved to Great Falls, Montana. When he was only 14 years old, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served in World War I. From 1919 to 1920, Senator Mansfield served in the U.S. Army, and later joined the U.S. Marines as a private first class.

After the war, he returned to Montana and finished his education. He

graduated from Montana State University at Missoula, where he received his undergraduate degree, and in 1934, received a masters degree.

From 1933 until 1943, Senator Mansfield was a professor of history and political science at Montana State. In 1943, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served 10 years. During his service in the House of Representatives, Senator Mansfield voted for a higher minimum wage, economic aid to Turkey and Greece, the Marshall Plan, and opposed funding for the House Un-American Activities Committee. In 1953, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, and began a career filled with accomplishments.

He served the United States in many capacities: Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures; Democratic Whip; Majority Leader; Chairman of the Committee of Rules and Administration; Special Committee of Secret and Confidential Documents; and Ambassador to Japan. In 1956, Lyndon Johnson named him Assistant Majority Leader. When Johnson was elected Vice President in 1961, Mansfield became the Majority Leader and served until 1977.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Mansfield had an unbelievable career. I could go on and on about his accomplishments and achievements. His word and his integrity, without question, and his reputation as a straight shooter, was well-deserved. Unflappable, honorable, brilliant, humble and a strong person, he will always be remembered.

It is fitting and proper that we honor Mike Mansfield's lifetime of public service to his country with this designation. I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3282, a bill to designate the federal building and United States Courthouse in Butte, Montana, in honor of Senator Mike Mansfield, who died in October of this year at the remarkable age of 98.

Senator Mansfield was born in New York City on March 16, 1903. His family moved to Cascade County, Montana, in 1906 where he attended local public schools until he dropped out at age 14. At that time, he lied about his age and enlisted in the United States Navy to serve his country during World War I. Mike must have liked the military life, because when he left the Navy, he first joined the Army for two years, and then the marines for two years, finishing his military service in 1922.

When he returned to Montana, Senator Mansfield went to work in a copper mine near Butte. While still working the mines, he enrolled in the Montana School of Mines, where he met this future wife, Maureen Hays, a schoolteacher. She persuaded him to complete his high school education by taking correspondence courses.

In 1930, he enrolled at the University of Montana, where he received his undergraduate degree, and a master's degree in 1934. From 1933 until 1943, Mike Mansfield was a professor of history and political science at Montana State. In 1943, he was elected to the United States House of representatives, where he served for ten years.

Later, he was elected to the U.S. Senate where he launched an illustrious career, serv-

ing as Committee Chairman, Democratic Whip, and Majority Leader.

Some of our Nation's most turbulent times occurred during his tenure as Senate Majority Leader: assassination of one President and the resignation of another; the assassinations of a civil rights activist and a presidential hopeful; student and political unrest; Vietnam and Watergate.

He was at the helm when the Civil rights Act and the Voting Rights Act became laws. He also led the Senate to pass sweeping legislation on health, education, and anti-poverty programs.

Senator Mansfield was going to retire from public life when he decided to leave the Senate in 1976. However, President Jimmy Carter urged Senator Mansfield to remain in public service as our Ambassador to Japan, which he agreed to do—and served with distinction.

Mike Mansfield was so successful and so well respected at home and in Japan, that President Reagan prevailed upon him to remain in the post throughout the Reagan presidency. Mike Mansfield managed to impress the Japanese as well; so much so, in fact, that when he returned to the U.S. after eleven years as Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador to this country said Mansfield "could have run for prime minister and won."

He was also Montana's "favorite son" for a very good reason. He was revered in his home State, and highly respected by his colleagues in the Congress. He was known as a terrific teacher, a great leader, and a wonderful human being. He was devoted to Maureen, his wife of 68 years, and to their daughter, Anne.

His humble and straightforward characteristics made him equally at home in either royal courts or the local coffee shops in rural Montana. His word and his integrity were without question and his reputation as a "straight shooter" was well deserved. He combined keen intellect with good judgment to produce astonishing wisdom. His toughest assignment came during the Vietnam years. Although he personally opposed the war, he felt obliged as majority leader, to carry the President's message to the Senate.

In many ways the federal building and courthouse in Butte, Montana, accurately reflect who Mike Mansfield was—it is a wonderful, solidly built, grandly situated building, open to the public and dedicated to public service. It is strong without being intimidating; it provides justice and comfort to all who enter.

Mr. Speaker, Mike Mansfield was a modest man, but a giant in American politics. To have a federal building and U.S. courthouse bear his name is an honor he earned, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3282.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WOLF TRAP NATIONAL PARK FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2440) to rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts," and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2440

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF WOLF TRAP FARM PARK.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89-671; 16 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking "Wolf Trap Farm Park" each place it appears and inserting "Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts";

(2) in section 2, by inserting before the final period "except that laws, rules, or regulations that are applicable solely to units of the National Park System that are designated as a 'National Park' shall not apply to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 14. REFERENCES.

"(a) BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary of the Interior, any other Federal employee, and any employee of the Foundation, with respect to any reference to the park in any map, publication, sign, notice, or other official document or communication of the Federal Government or Foundation shall refer to the park as 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'.

"(b) OTHER SIGNS AND NOTICES.—Any directional or official sign or notice pertaining to the park shall refer to the park as 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'.

"(c) FEDERAL LAWS AND DOCUMENTS.—Any reference in any law (other than this Act), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to 'Wolf Trap Farm Park' shall be considered to be a reference to 'Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'."

(b) APPLICABILITY.—Section 14(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (as added by subsection (a) of this section) shall not apply to this Act.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

Section 4(c) of the Wolf Trap Farm Park Act (Public Law 89-671; 16 U.S.C. 284(c)) is amended—

(1) by realigning the second sentence so as to appear flush with the left margin; and

(2) by striking "Funds" and inserting "funds".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2440 would change the name of Wolf Trap Farm Park to Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts.